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FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XI.

WHEN we call that treaty equal into which we have entered with the court of France, we mean to ſay that no advantage has been taken of our ſituation as an invaded and depreſſed people; but that every article is juſt ſuch as it would have been had we placed ourſelves at the diſtance of an hundred years hence when, to uſe the language of the Sieur Gerard to our commiſſioners at Paris, we ſhould be "fully eſtabliſhed." In this treaty it might have been reaſonably demanded of us that we ſhould concede ſome advantages, as our neceſſity was preſſing, and our very exiſtence was at ſtake. Unſupported during one more campaign we might have been reduced to make the weſtern mountains the barrier of our war.

The ſubject is delicate, and I have been careful in the courſe of theſe papers to keep out of view the low ſtate of our affairs both at home and abroad at the time when the happy news of the alliance was announced to us. But certainly it was low enough, and in the deſigns of providence ſufficient to make that great event joyful to the whole continent. I had hinted in a former paper, where I found it in my way to touch upon this ſubject, That it "might be poſſible I had too much depreſſed the ſituation of America, and advanced the interpoſition of the court of France." But from a review of the circumſtances, and from the opinion of others on the ſubject, I am now confident, that ſo far have I been from heightening our diſtreſs, that I have by no means drawn it to the life in my deſcription. I remember well that ſuch was the ſituation of the army, while they lay at the Valley Forge in the winter of the year 1778, deſtitute of cloathing, many times in want of proviſions, and greatly diſcouraged, that a member of Congreſs who had been on a committee to the camp to new model the troops with the advice of General Waſhington, declared to me, that "ſuch had been the ſtate of things that nothing but the great virtues of that man had kept the army, together." The annunciation of the alliance kindled up every hope, and reſtored our affairs both at home and abroad to new vigour. Having thus far digreſſed, I return to the line of thought I had taken up in the beginning of this paper, and ſhall go on to ſhew, that, in the treaty which we now have before us there is "the moſt perfect equality and reciprocity" for the "broad baſis" of it.

We have ſeen that it was not poſſible for France to receive from Britain any ſtipulation to ſecure her neutrality, becauſe ſhe would thereby draw upon herſelf the jealouſy of other powers who would diſturb that peace which it is her great object to maintain. For the ſame reaſon is was not poſſible for France to accept, from America, any excluſive priviledge of commerce; for this alſo would draw upon her the jealouſy of other powers, who, though they had not contributed in the leaſt degree to eſtabliſh our independence, yet, ſuch is the nature of the human heart, would ſee no reaſon why they ought not to ſhare fully in the great advantages to be drawn from it.

But, it was not the will of France to confine any part of the trade of America to her ſhores, nor to impoſe upon that trade any inequality of duties or of cuſtoms to be paid at her ports; for ſhe well knew that however readily the people of America, if greatly oppreſſed, might concede articles of that kind, and however kindly they might ſubmit to it while a ſenſe of the benefits they had received lay upon their minds, and kept them ſoft and pliant; yet the heart of man is prone to forget favours, and they would, after ſome time, deſire to throw off all reſtraint, and be free in every path upon the water, as they were already free in every law upon the land. We ſee, therefore, from the preſent treaty that we are not under obligation to ſend to France a ſingle article of the commerce of this country; and the veſſel which, led by the proſpect of advantage, ſhall ſail to her ports, is not under obligation to pay a ſingle duty, impoſt, or cuſtom which the moſt "favoured nations do not pay." But the "moſt favoured nations" ſailing to the ports of France, are exempted from duties, and therefore the States of America, in the ports of France, are exempted from duties which other nations are obliged to pay. Indeed, as a great part of the revenue of the crown is drawn from the duties upon commerce, it is impoſſible to diſpenſe with the payment of a duty wholly, and in all caſes whatſoever; but ſuch has been the condeſcenſion of the nation in the treaty with America, that one port is given where no duty ſhall be paid; and what is an evidence that it does not repent her of that circumſtance in our favour, ſhe has added more than we could claim by the treaty, and has given us one or two free ports beſides Marſeilles; and has it even in contemplation to grant two others for our conveniency of commerce in the weſtern ſeas. But, every article relative to commerce between France and theſe States, is ſecured from all poſſible charge of inequality, by the circumſtance that there is no duty which the "moſt favoured nations" are obliged to pay, and which America ſhall pay, but "it is underſtood that the United States, or any of them, are at liberty, when they ſhall judge it proper, to eſtabliſh a duty equivalent in the ſame caſe."*

What were it to the purpoſe if we were under the neceſſity of paying ſome duty in every port of France? We have not bound ourſelves by the treaty to carry to that kingdom, or to take from it any article but what we pleaſe to carry to it or to take from it. So far from this, that without exacting the leaſt engagement of this nature, ſhe has undertaken to guarantee the freedom of our trade to all nations. Indeed, if in the original compact, there is no reſtriction of our trade in any of its branches to her ſhores, as was the caſe in the whole of our commerce in our connection with Great-Britain, there is no danger but that for her own ſake, France will give every freedom, and every encouragement to America in trade, that ſhe can poſſibly afford to any people whatſoever.

We ſee then that with regard to commerce, no advantage has been taken, as a recompence for any ſervice rendered in the eſtabliſhment of theſe States. As to imports and duties, there are none to pay; or we are equal in our right to impoſe them, and if an armed veſſel of the States is obliged to take under its protection the veſſels and effects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſo "the armed "veſſels of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall, on all occa- "ſions, take under their protection all veſſels belonging "to the ſubjects, people, or inhabitants of the United "States, or any of them, and holding the ſame courſe, "and going the ſame way; and ſhall defend ſuch veſſels "as long as they hold the ſame courſe, or go the ſame "way, againſt all attacks, force or violence, in the ſame "manner as they ought to protect and defend the veſſels "belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King." In this we have greatly, and manifeſtly the advantage. For whereas our naval force is ſmall, we can do very little, for many years, to protect the trade of France, while, on the other hand, the fleets of this nation are ſpread over every ſea. Our merchantmen will fall in with them, and will ſail under their protection from Cape-Horn to the fiſheries of Newfoundland; from the Baltic to the Cape of Good-Hope, and from the Cape of Good-Hope to the Eaſt-Indies.

It has been already ſaid that France might reaſonably have demanded a ſubſidy of theſe States for the expences which ſhe might incur on their account. It is true, it was her intereſt that we ſhould be diſconnected with Great-Britain; but it was not her intereſt ſo ſtrongly, and ſo eſſentially as it was ours. It was neceſſary for her ſafety, but it was neceſſary for our exiſtence. She could not live in peace without it; we could not live at all. It was then reaſonable, that, if ſhe put her navy, and the ſtrength of her kingdom to a preſent riſk, we ſhould contribute, at a future day, ſomething in return for this generous exertion. But France would not ſuffer that the leaſt idea of a ſubſidy ſhould be ever placed before our minds. We ſhould not pay a ſingle Louis d'Or for her ſervice. It is expreſly ſtipulated by the ninth article "that there ſhall be no after claim of compenſation on one ſide or the other, whatever may be the event of the war."†

France well knew that a ſubſidy, however reaſonable it might appear, and however eaſily received, would at length wear the feelings of the people and cauſe them after ſome time, to wiſh they had it not to pay. With a ſpirit of true philoſophy and reaſon, France, therefore eaſily neglected the mention of any thing of this kind, and there is now, in all articles relative to commerce, the moſt perfect equality in the conditions of the compact of our alliance.

With regard to territory we do not grant to France one foot claimed or poſſeſſed by us, nor do we engage to guarantee one foot claimed or poſſeſſed by others on the continent, and which in the courſe of the war ſhe might be able to reduce. On the contrary, ſhe has ceded by the treaty, the whole of what before had been called Britiſh America, to ſome part of which, as it had been wreſted from her, ſhe had a juſt claim. She not only cedes, to theſe States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, and the Floridas, but ſhe engages to guarantee theſe poſſeſſions. For, "if we ſhall think fit to attempt the reduction of the Britiſh power remaining in the northern parts of America, or the iſland of Bermudas, thoſe countries, or iſlands, in caſe of ſucceſs, ſhall be confederated with, or dependent upon the United States."‡

In return for this, what do we guarantee to France? Her Weſt-India iſlands only; and this for our own advantage. For, as we cannot yet hold one Weſt-India iſland by our fleets, it is our intereſt, that they be held by thoſe who are our allies, and from whom we can receive from the free ports every article of commerce without duty, import, or cuſtom, more than we are at liberty to eſtabliſh in like caſe upon articles exported from the continent to thoſe iſlands.

Do not we guarantee to France her poſſeſſions on the continent of Europe? By no means. She may be at war ten ages on that ſide of the Atlantic ocean, and we may know no more about it, and hear no more of it than we do of the ruſtling of the wind over ſome diſtant country. We may hear of the wars that ſhall ariſe, but the ſound of them ſhall paſs above us, and but give us to know the happineſs of that tranquility which we enjoy. Here then is the caſe. On every invaſion of our territory, in every war in which we are engaged with a foreign power, France has bound herſelf to aſſiſt and defend our country. In any war in which ſhe may be engaged, unleſs on account of her Weſt-India iſlands, which it is our intereſt to preſerve, and ſecure for her, we have no concern whatſoever.

In theſe reſpects, ſhall I call the treaty equal? It is manifeſtly unequal, and the balance of advantage is in favour of theſe States. When I conſider theſe things, I am ready to pronounce the councils of the French court worthy every praiſe. Her generoſity has far exceeded what we uſually obſerve in the conduct of individuals who are led by perſonal attachment to favour the objects of their kindneſs. More has not been done by any nation to another ſince the world began. Aſſiſtance has been given, but on ſuch terms as to take away all obligation. Here alone we have ſeen aſſiſtance given, and the terms on which it is given but conditions of advantage to the people ſo aſſiſted. Great-Britain was not equally generous in the aſſiſtance which under Elizabeth ſhe gave to the States of Holland. Though greatly apprehenſive of the power of Spain, and in the ſame ſituation with regard to that monarchy, as was France, at the commencement of this war with regard to England, yet ſhe did not candidly acknowledge it, but, in conſenting to lend aſſiſtance, ſhe kept out of view every idea of any intereſt of her own, and deſerting that equality of terms which the common danger ſhould have taught her to propoſe, ſhe exacted in the treaty an article "that her expences ſhould be refunded after the concluſion of the war, and that the towns of Fluſhing, and the Brille, with the caſtle of Rammekins ſhould, in the mean time, be conſigned into her hands by way of ſecurity."‖ Nay the ſuffering and invaded States, in order to engage her ſtill more to their intereſt, thought it neceſſary to compliment her by conferring on her General the Earl of Leiceſter, whom ſhe had ſent over, though but a weak man, the command of their forces; and what marks the policy of courts at that time, the Queen, as this was done without her requeſt, took advantage of the circumſtance, and that ſhe might not ſeem to be under any obligation, on account of it, greatly blamed the States as having done that which was by no means agreeable. If we contraſt this conduct with that of France in all her proceedings with regard to us, we ſhall perceive a very wide difference. She has not pretended "that ſhe acted wholly for our ſakes." She has not, in one inſtance ſhewed a diſpoſition to advance her ſervices, or to make more of them than they would bear. This ought to inſpire us with the greater love, and to cauſe us to embrace her with the more true and ſincere affection. It ought to be the language of every American in the words of the Poet,

——————— ob hoc nunc
Laus illi debetur, et a me gratia major.

I will conclude what I have to ſay at the preſent time on the articles of this treaty by obſerving, that it is a proof demonſtrative of its fairneſs and equality that our enemies themſelves have not been able to find out any thing on which to ground a charge of unfairneſs, inequality, or inſidiouſneſs. They have declared France inſidious, but, to make good the charge, their Ambaſſador * who ſhould be beſt acquainted with any circumſtance of this kind, was brought by miniſterial influence to cover himſelf and them with eternal ſhame, in aſſerting in open Parliament that there was a ſecret treaty different from that which was publiſhed, while this pretended ſecret treaty has no exiſtence, not even in the minds of thoſe who have given birth to the ſurmiſe. There cannot be a ſtronger evidence that the treaties which actually exiſt afford to them not the leaſt ground of charge, than that they have been under the neceſſity of ſuppoſing ſome ſecret ones which might be ſo chargeable.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Article* V.

† *Treaty of alliance article* IX.

‡ *Treaty of alliance article* V.

‖ *Hume.* * *Stormont.*

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituated in Mill-Creek hundred, New-Caſtle county, Delaware State, about five miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, and ſix miles from Newport, containing 130 acres, 70 of which are cleared, 10 acres of meadow and more may be made, and the woodland well timbered. There are on the place, a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a good barn and ſtables, a good bearing orchard, a well of good water at the door, and all the fields well watered. The ſituation is very healthy. A good title will be made, and the terms known, by applying to JAMES BOGGS, living on the premiſes.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1779.

AT the Requeſt of the MANAGERS of the Houſe of Employment, the OVERSEERS of the POOR of the City of Philadelphia, once more hereby give public Notice to thoſe who keep Hogs within the ſaid City, to confine them or otherwiſe to prevent them from running at large, as they are determined to put the Act of Aſſembly made and provided in this caſe in Force immediately. *By Order of the Board of Overſeers of the Poor,*

¶ JOHN SHIELDS, Secretary.

September 6, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia County, on the 3d inſtant September, a BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar on his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JACOB KIRKNER.

September 17, 1779.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, near eighteen months ago, by two Gentlemen, by the name of Mr. Norris and Mr. Wille, a brown HORSE, with requeſts that he ſhould be taken care of for a few days, when they would call for him and pay the expence. By this they may be informed, that unleſs they come and pay the charges, and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, he will be ſold for the ſame.

¶ JOHN JERMAN.

L O N D O N.

The following are the addreſſes of the parliament upon the Spaniſh manifeſto, and his Majeſty's anſwer.

The addreſs of the Right Hon. the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign.

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord's ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our moſt humble thanks for your moſt gracious meſſage, and communication of the paper delivered to Lord Viſcount Weymouth by the Ambaſſador of the King of Spain, which we cannot but conſider as a matter of the higheſt importance to your Majeſty's crown and people; and for acquainting us, that in conſequence of this hoſtile declaration, your Majeſty has found yourſelf obliged to give orders to your Ambaſſador to withdraw from that court.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that among the many proofs we have received of your Majeſty's conſtant care and concern for the ſafety and happineſs of your people, your Majeſty's declaration of your ſincere deſire to preſerve and to cultivate peace and friendly intercourſe with the court of Spain, cannot fail to inſpire us with the higheſt ſentiments of gratitude and attachment; and that, animated by your Majeſty's example, we will, with unſhaken fidelity and reſolution, and with our lives and fortunes, ſtand by and ſupport your Majeſty againſt all the hoſtile deſigns and attempts of your enemies againſt the honour of your crown, and the rights and common intereſts of all your Majeſty's ſubjects.

The humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in parliament aſſembled, return our humble thanks to your Majeſty, for the communication of the paper delivered to Lord Viſcount Weymouth, by the Ambaſſador of the King of Spain, which we cannot but conſider as a matter of the higheſt importance to your Majeſty's crown and people; and for acquainting us, that in conſequence of this hoſtile declaration your Majeſty has found yourſelf obliged to give orders to your Ambaſſador to withdraw from that court.

Among the many proofs we have received of your Majeſty's conſtant care and concern for the ſafety and happineſs of your people, your Majeſty's declaration of your ſincere deſire to preſerve and to cultivate peace and friendly intercourſe with the court of Spain, cannot fail to inſpire us with the higheſt ſentiments of gratitude and attachment. And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that, animated by your Majeſty's example, we will, with unſhaken fidelity and reſolution, and with our lives and fortunes, ſtand by and aſſiſt your Majeſty in reſiſting and repelling the hoſtile deſigns and attempts of your enemies againſt the honour of your crown, and the rights and common intereſts of all your Majeſty's ſubjects.

His Majeſty's ANSWER to both Houſes was in theſe words.

I RETURN you thanks for this loyal and affectionate addreſs; I have the ſtrongeſt reliance in your ſupport; and I truſt that the ſpirit and vigour of my people, under the divine protection, will enable me to repel every hoſtile attempt againſt my dominions, the honour of my crown, and the rights of my ſubjects.

B O S T O N, September 9.

Laſt Saturday his Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, the new Miniſter Plenipotentiary, from our auguſt Ally, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to theſe United States, and Monſieur Marbois, the Secretary to the commiſſion, with their ſuit, ſet out from this town, where they have reſided about four weeks, on their journey to Philadelphia.

The appointment of perſonages ſo reſpectable, to theſe offices, is a proof of their importance, and of the high eſtimation in which theſe States are held by their Allies.

His Excellency is a Knight of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, who has been in actual ſervice a ſufficient length of time to entitle him to a profitable commanderie. He is deſcended from a very ancient and noble family, which has been illuſtrated in former ages with Cardinals and Marſhals of France. He is a brother of the Compte de la Luzerne, and of the Biſhop of Langees, one of the three Dukes and Peers who aſſiſted at the conſecration of his preſent Majeſty. His mother was a daughter of the famous De la Moignon, a name and character greatly reſpected, beloved and revered in the magiſtracy of France. Monſieur Maizherbes, who has been firſt Preſident of the Court of Aids, and a Miniſter of State, one of the greateſt orators and honeſteſt men of any age or nation, is his uncle. He is a near relation of Marſhal Broglie and the Count his brother, and of many other perſonages of principal name in the kingdom.

His perſonal character is not leſs reſpectable than his connections.—He has been employed as Ambaſſador in Bavaria, through the whole of the late war in Germany, and in all the negotiations for that peace, which has been concluded ſo much for the honour and benefit of his country.

Monſieur Marbois, the Secretary to the commiſſion, who ſtood in the ſame relation to his Excellency, in the late embaſſy in Germany, is a Counſeller of the Parliament of Metz, a gentleman whoſe abilities and diſpoſition, afford us an happy proſpect of advantages to the common cauſe, from his negotiations in this country.

From a free intercourſe with the inhabitants of this part of America, in the few weeks they have reſided here, theſe important perſonages have left the moſt agreeable impreſſions of their characters upon the minds of the people.

The Chevalier de la Luzerne before his departure for Philadelphia, addreſſed a letter to the Honorable the Preſident of the Council of this State—of which the following is a tranſlation:

Boſton, 4th September, 1779.

SIR,

IT is with ſincere regret I take leave of a city where I have met with a reception that cannot but induce me to wiſh for a longer reſidence in it. Be aſſured, I intreat you, that I ſhall ever retain a remembrance of it; and, be pleaſed at the ſame time, to aſſure the Council of the State of Maſſachuſetts of my moſt grateful ſentiments.—What more endears, Sir, the kind attention of your countrymen to me is, that I regard it as a teſtimony of their affection to my nation; and I can venture to affirm that this affection is reciprocal.—The more frequent opportunities theſe two nations may have to become acquainted with each other, the greater will be their mutual eſteem and affection; and I am very certain that the leaders of this State will employ every exertion to cheriſh ſentiments ſo natural, as on my part, I ſhall apply the utmoſt of my care to nouriſh the affection of the French for confederated America.

Of this I beg you to aſſure the Council in which you preſide; and at the ſame time to be fully perſuaded yourſelf of the ſentiments of eſteem and attachment with which you have inſpired me, and of the perfect reſpect with which I have the honour to be,

Sir, your moſt humble,
and moſt obedient ſervant,
LE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.

Our correſpondent at Providence writes, "That forty ſail of veſſels, ſhips, brigs, ſloops and ſchooners, under convoy of the Oliver Cromwell, a 20 gun ſhip, owned by the contemptible tories, arrived five days ſince in the harbour of Newport; ſuppoſed by ſome to be wood and proviſion veſſels, by others, the tory glut of privateers who were to ſail from New-York."

Laſt Sunday ſailed for Halifax, Capt. Laha, in a Cartel, having on board 320 Britiſh ſeamen, who have been priſoners in this port for ſome time, all in health; though we never have a cartel from the humane Britiſh, with leſs than half ſick; and indeed all half ſtarved.

Laſt Monday arrived ſafe in port, the Continental ſhips Deane and Boſton, commanded by Samuel Nicholſon, and Samuel Tucker, Eſq'rs. from a ſucceſsful cruize: They brought in with them, and have landed 250 priſoners—among whom were, Lieut. Col. Duncan Macpherſon of the 73d regiment; Major Gardner of the 16th, his wife and family; Capt. David Roſs, 73d; Capt. James of the navy; Mr. Robertſon, purſer of the Swift; Powell and Athley, maſters in the navy; paſſengers on board the Lord Sandwich packet, mounting 16 guns, which failed from New-York 30th June, 1779, for Falmouth:—Capts. Hill and Wardlow of the navy, with ſeveral warrant and petty officers, who were taken in the Thorn Britiſh ſloop of war of 16 guns, copper bottom, only 9 months old, from Portſmouth to New-York, with diſpatches informing of a Spaniſh war; which ſhips they brought into port. They have taken during their cruize, the ſhip Earl of Glencairn, mounting 20 guns, with a cargo of dry goods, the invoice of which amounts to 40,000l. ſterl. beſides 400 barrels of proviſions and 50 puncheons of rum; the brigantine Venture, from Madeira to New York, with 150 pipes of Madeira wine, which is alſo ſafely arrived; and four privateers from New-York, which were ordered to Philadelphia. Having weakened their ſhips by manning their prizes, and having ſo many priſoners on board, they found it neceſſary to return into port. From the Glencairn was thrown overboard a box, containing a a compleat ſett of types, and three reams of paper with iſing glaſs and ſilk mixt, for counterfeiting the Continental currency, which was afterwards taken up and brought in by Capt. Nicholſon. The Printer who was to counterfeit the ſame, is likewiſe taken in the above ſhip.

It is with pleaſure we hear that the Deane frigate is one of the faſteſt ſailing veſſels in America.

Advices from Penobſcot ſay, the *pirate* fleet have all quitted that place, except the North ſloop of war.

A gentleman in this State has received a letter from an intelligent friend at Bilboa, dated the 12th of July, which is four days later than any advices from Europe, that have yet been publiſhed: This letter mentions, that Holland had made a new treaty with France, in which ſhe had bound herſelf to the ſtricteſt neutrality in the preſent war between France and England; that the latter had demanded of the Dutch the twelve ſhips of war they were bound by former treaties to furniſh England, which were refuſed: that the Court of Britain had endeavoured to excite the Emperor of Morocco to continue hoſtilities againſt Spain, and by freſh efforts to embroil the affairs of that kingdom; but theſe attempts have proved unſucceſsful: that on the contrary, Spain had made a firm peace with this Potentate, who had ſtipulated to furniſh the King of Spain with a large quantity of wheat, and 20,000 oxen; but at the ſame time had refuſed to furniſh the Britiſh garriſon of Gibraltar with the ſupplies that were formerly drawn from the African coaſt. Theſe articles of intelligence are important, and came from good authority.

P R O V I D E N C E, September 4.

Capt. Jacobs, in the privateer brig Happy Return, of this port, has taken a ſloop from St. Euſtatia, bound for Ireland, with 100 pipes of Madeira wine; alſo a ſloop from Jamaica, laden with rum, melaſſes, and fruit; the firſt mentioned prize is arrived in a ſafe port.

Capt. Jacobs has alſo ſent into a ſafe port a brig from Boſton, laden with lumber and fiſh. The piratical crew, five in number, having riſen upon the Captain, and got poſſeſſion of the veſſel, were ſteering for New-York. They were conducted here yeſterday in irons, and committed to ſafe keeping.

The privateer Hancock is arrived at Stonington, and has brought in with her a brig from Jamaica, having on board 180 puncheons of rum, being the third prize ſhe has taken during a cruize of two weeks.

N E W - L O N D O N, September 8.

Captain Ebenezer Leſter, who ſailed from this port about 10 weeks ago, for the Weſt-Indies, was taken, and his veſſel ſent to Jamaica; but himſelf was ſet aſhore at Porto-Platto; and 24 days ago, he ſailed from Cape Francois, for Dartmouth, where he arrived laſt Sunday, and came to this town yeſterday afternoon. He informs, that he ſailed from the Cape, in company with a fleet of 103 ſail, among whom was Count D'Eſtaing, with 25 ſail of the line, having about 8000 troops on board. Sixteen days ago, 50 ſail of the fleet, who were ſuppoſed to be bound for France, parted from the others, and the next day Capt. Leſter parted from the fleet, which then conſiſted of 20 ſail of the line, beſides other veſſels, in lat. 25. long. 74—the fleet at that time ſtood N. N. W. the wind being S. S. E. ſo that we may momently expect to hear of their arrival at ſome port on the Continent.

Extract of a letter from a perſon in New-York, dated Auguſt 11, 1779, to his friend in Georgia, taken in a prize.

"I have nothing to write but diſmal news from this place.—Our port almoſt blocked up with privateers; Stoney-Point fort on the North river ſtormed by the rebels, ſince retaken; accounts of the loſs of Grenada and St. Vincents, in the Weſt-Indies, make us quite low ſpirited here. If any thing material is done this ſeaſon, I believe it will be to the ſouthward."

A ſchooner with 110 puncheons of rum, taken by the Waſhington and Game-Cock, was ſent into Connecticut river laſt Tueſday.

Wedneſday arrived a brig, in about 8 weeks from London, bound to New-York, captured by the ſloop Argo, Captain Talbot, and Revenge, Captain Poſt. She has on board 1000 barrels of flour and about 500l. ſterling of dry goods.

Sunday arrived the ſloop Adventure, Thomas Jackſon, late maſter from Tobago, with 92 hogſheads of rum, prize to the privateers Argo and Revenge.

The privateer ſloop Hancock, Lodowick Champlin, commander, arrived here yeſterday from a ſhort cruiſe, having captured two ſchooners, one of which is ſafe arrived, and brought in with her a brig from Jamaica with 100 puncheons of rum.

N E W - H A V E N, September 8.

The ſhip Oliver Cromwell, ſome time ſince taken from us, now called the reſtoration, is now cruiſing in the ſound, with 3 or 4 ſmaller veſſels; they laſt Monday drove on ſhore, at Black Point, a ſmall veſſel, which they got off, and took away.

A few nights paſt, a party croſſed the ſound, and brought off from near Lloyd's Neck, Long Iſland, 13 priſoners, and ſome plunder; among the priſoners is one Glover, the perſon who headed the party, that took Gen. Silliman and ſon.

F I S H - K I L L, September 16.

On Monday morning, the 6th inſt. at ſunriſe, Lt. Col. Tarlton, of the Britiſh legion, with about 300 horſe, and 40 or 50 infantry, made their appearance in King-ſtreet, oppoſite the road leading to Sherwood's bridge acroſs Biram river; leaving the raſcally Major Baremore, with 20 of his men, at the lower Biram bridge, in order to draw down Lieut. Col. White's detachment of horſe and infantry, when Tarlton was to fall on his rear by croſſing Sherwood's bridge. Col. White, having timely notice of their deſigns, fruſtrated the whole of their plan—the Britiſh hero was, therefore, obliged to return much chagrined, and diſappointed in his Don Quixotte expedition; which began with killing one, and wounding five of his own men, in a charge at Rie bridge; and ended in taking off all the geeſe, ducks and chickens in the neighbourhood of Kingſtreet and the White-Plains: It is hoped a charitable conſtruction will be put on the latter part of this glorious expedition, as we are credibly informed the Britiſh hoſpitals are much in want of poultry, the number of ſick increaſing daily.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 22.

On Friday laſt the following Petition was preſented to the Honorable Houſe of General Aſſembly.

To the REPRESENTATIVES of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

The REPRESENTATION and PETITION of the COMMITTEE of the City of Philadelphia, the Diſtrict of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia and its adjoining diſtricts, being alarmed at the rapid depreciation of Continental bills of credit, have had ſeveral public meetings to determine on ſome mode of reſtraining the effects of that diſtreſſing evil, and have propoſed a general regulation of prices, in which not only ſeveral of the counties of this State, but alſo divers of the United States have expreſſed their earneſt deſire to concur and to act in the moſt deciſive manner.

That the ſentiments of the people, thus expreſſed, had a very conſiderable effect in reſtraining for ſome time the depreciation. That having gone into the conſideration of a plan of regulation of prices, which plan and the prices propoſed ſhall be laid before this honorable Houſe, or their Committee, when required, it clearly appears to be neceſſary, in order to make any plan of regulations effectual and practicable, that the produce of the country ſhould be fixed as the ſtandard of the value of money, or, at leaſt, the capital articles, ſuch as wheat, Indian corn, cattle, &c. That this Committee having no pretenſion of authority to regulate the prices of thoſe articles through the State—there being many difficulties at the preſent time in the calling of a conference of Committees; and the Committee being fully ſenſible of the extenſive conſequences of a regulation of thoſe articles at any time, and more eſpecially ſo while we have an army in the ſervice of the United States to feed; and foreſeeing, that if Maryland, New-Jerſey, and the other States which produce grain for ſale, do not adopt ſimilar regulations, but admit a higher price to be taken by their farmers, than the people of this State ſhall conſent to receive, this State will eventually furniſh much more than a due proportion of ſupplies to the army, and at a lower price, whereby the farmer will be injured, and that ſurpluſſage of flour which we muſt depend on for a ſupply of imported articles, will be prevented from coming to the hands of the merchants, who conſequently will not be able to ſupply the State with the merchandize which we expect to receive through them. It therefore becomes our duty to lay this important ſubject before this honorable Houſe, confiding in the wiſdom of the Houſe, that every thing which the nature of the caſe can admit of, will be done; and beg leave to ſuggeſt, that if a mode can be deviſed of furniſhing the army with proviſions, by quotas from each State in the Union, there may be ground to hope for ſome advantages from a regulation of prices, even within our own State, for a time at leaſt, until a more effectual and radical cure of this evil can be applied.

Feeling the importance of the ſubject, and the very many difficulties attending the proſecution of the plan of regulations propoſed by our fellow citizens, we are ſenſible that nothing leſs than the wiſdom and authority of this honorable Houſe can give effect to any plan for regulating the prices of the produce of the country, by which the value, in bills of credit, of all imported articles muſt be determined:—For, as there is not ſpecie remaining among us, ſufficient for the purpoſe, they muſt ultimately be paid for in the produce of the country. And we are further ſatisfied, that it is become neceſſary to open a trade in armed veſſels, in the ſtaple of the country, to enable the merchant to import ſome articles which are indiſpenſibly neceſſary.

We pray this honorable Houſe will take into their conſideration this preſſing and deeply intereſting ſubject, and do therein as in their wiſdom they ſhall judge to be for the good of our common country.

And we further pray, that effectual proviſion be made for reſtraining or puniſhing monopolizers, engroſſers and foreſtallers of proviſions, goods, wares or merchandize of any kind, including alſo the huckſters in the market of this city, whoſe conduct is become intolerable.

Signed by unanimous Reſolve of Committee,
JAMES HUTCHINSON, Chairman.

Extract of a letter from Nehemiah Hubbard, *Eſq; Hartford, Sept. 9, 1779.*

"By a veſſel lately arrived at Bedford, commanded by Captain Waddel, we are informed that he ſailed from the Cape in company with a French fleet, conſiſting of 25 ſhips of the line and frigates, with 6000 troops on board, commanded by the Count D Eſtaing, and that in latitude 25 and longitude 70, where he parted with the fleet, he was informed the Count was bound to Georgia, and from thence to the northward."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Samuel Nicholſon, of the Deane frigate, to the Marine Committee of Congreſs.

Falmouth, Sept. 3, 8 o'clock, 1779.

Gentlemen,

"MY laſt to you was of the 29th of July, dated from Hampton in Virginia, and on the ſame day I left the capes with two Virginia State ſhips, their tender, and 13 ſail of merchantmen. The State ſhips and tender quitted us ſoon after we left the cape.

"On the ſecond of Auguſt we diſcovered two ſail, and gave them chace; they endeavoured to ſeparate our convoy, but we were fortunate enough to take them both, being privateers from New-York, one the Tryall ſchooner of 10 guns and 37 men, and the other the Flying Fiſh, mounting the ſame and 32 men; the former commanded by Capt. Warling, and the latter by Capt. Blair, both which were ſent to Philadelphia, under the command of Mr. Long a pilot, and Mr. Porter of the Boſton.

"On the ninth inſtant we chaſed and took the ſhip Glencairn, from Glaſgow, mounting twenty 18, 9 and 6 pounders, bound for New-York, and laden with goods, &c. She had about 30 men, and commanded by Captain M'Caul.

"On the 12th, we came up with the Sandwich packet, from New-York, bound to Falmouth in England, mounting 16 guns and 60 men, commanded by Capt. Hill of the navy, who was going home with diſpatches, which he threw over, and had on board Lieut. Col. M'Pherſon of the 73d regiment, Major Gardner of the 16th with his wife and child, which we let remain on board her, on account of better accommodating, Capt. Roſs of the 71ſt regiment, Captain James of the navy, and Mr. Robertſon purſer of the Swift, alſo Mr. Powel and Mr. Aſhley merchants, beſides the officers of the ſhip.

"The 23d, we chaſed and took the brigantine Venture, from Madeira, commanded by Captain Leake, mounting two guns and about 15 or 20 men, and laden with about 150 pipes of Madeira wine, bound for New-York, ſhe was diſpatched for Boſton, in care of Mr. Day midſhipman of the Boſton frigate; by her we learnt the declaration of Spain againſt England.

"Captain Tucker on the 24th was preparing to quit me, but juſt on the moment of parting we diſcovered a ſail bearing down upon us, upon which we agreed to keep together till we ſaw who or what ſhe was; and thereupon gave her chaſe, which continued till one o'clock next morning, when ſhe ſtruck without firing a gun. She proved to be the Thorn, a ſloop of war from Portſmouth in England, pierced for 18 guns and mounting 14, was copper bottomed, and complete in every reſpect as a ſhip of war for ſix months, and only ten months old, had 135 men on board, and commanded by Capt. Wardlow, bound for New-York; ſhe was going with the Spaniſh manifeſto and other diſpatches, which were deſtroyed.

"Upon my coming into this river I found the Sandwich packet lying here, who had got in about four hours before us, having fallen in with Sir George Collier's fleet returning to New-York; but they took no notice of him, and he got clear.

"On board the Glencairn a perſon ſays he had in charge a box, which was to be delivered to ſome perſon in New-York, but upon our coming up with them and the ſhip ſtriking, threw it overboard; upon which we ſent immediately after it, and with difficulty got it before it ſunk, when upon examination we found it contain materials for counterfeiting our currency, conſiſting of types, paper with ſilk and iſinglaſs in it, &c. We have however determined to ſecure the perſon, as we believe him to be the ſole intender of the villainy: The box we have on board, and ſhall bring it with us to Boſton.

"I gave the command of the Thorn to Mr. Yeaton, my Firſt Lieutenant; he is an excellent officer, and wiſh he might be appointed to the command of her."

P. S. I ſaw the merchantmen a hundred leagues to the eaſtward of Bermudas.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Yeſterday evening the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Ambaſſador from the Court of Verſailles, came to town, eſcorted by a number of gentlemen, a troop of light dragoons, and the Philadelphia light horſe.

TO THE PRINTERS,

GENTLEMEN,

OF all the meanneſſes (and they are not a few) which have been practiſed by the party in oppoſition to government. The preſent attempt to ſtarve its officers is the moſt extraordinary. After failing in every open undiſguiſed ſcheme, they are now obliged to recur to this unmanly artifice which is cruel as men, ſcandalous as gentlemen, and pitiful as partizans.—And the more ſo, as it is in direct oppoſition to the ſentiments of their conſtituents, ſeveral of the counties having expreſsly requeſted and ſollicited them to conſider the officers of government, and make a ſuitable proviſion for them. It is really lamentable to ſee how low a ſpirit of party and faction will ſink the human mind; for what muſt their conſtituents and the world think of them, when they are informed that this very party was the moſt clamorous at every ſeſſions to raiſe their own wages, and that they have been actually raiſed twice in the preſent year. The former wages of an Aſſembly-man was eight ſhillings per day, laſt winter they raiſed them to 31. almoſt eight times as much, and at that time pretty nearly correſponding with the depreciation—it is now propoſed to raiſe them to 41. 10s. which is twelve times as much as formerly (though not unequal to the accumulated prices) and yet there are men in that Houſe, ſo loſt to all ſenſe of decency as to argue againſt an increaſe to other officers, in the ſame breath that they are voting an addition to their own. The country, I obſerved, had requeſted the Houſe to pay attention to their officers, and I am ſo fully perſuaded that the electors of the city who knew the extravagant prices at which all the neceſſaries of life are now held, think more juſtly and generouſly on this ſubject, that I do not heſitate to declare that ſome of the members of the city do not ſpeak the ſenſe of their conſtituents, but perhaps knowing their time to be ſhort they intend to make the moſt of it. This conduct is the moſt undeniable proof that the oppoſition is to men not meaſures, for under any conſtitution government muſt be ſupported, and as the world has never yet produced any ſett of men however affluent, who would do the public buſineſs for nothing, I do not believe we ſhall find ſuch prodigies of virtue in this claſs of patriots. When the late Mr. Roſs, as Judge of the Admiralty, ſollicited a ſalary, theſe gentlemen did not think 1500l. per ann. beſides perquiſites, too little, though it is well known that office neither excludes a gentleman from general practice, nor takes up any conſiderable portion of his time. I ſhall now lay before the public a plan of ſalaries propoſed by one of theſe gentlemen, which will give ſome idea of the conſiſtency, wiſdom and juſtice of this party. The Governor, under the old government, had in perquiſites and annual preſent, about 4000l. equal to (at this time) £ 80,000

The Chief Juſtice 500l. ſalary 400l. perquiſites about 100l.	10,000
Puiſne Judges 250l. ſalary 200l. perquiſites 50l.	5,000
Attorney General 75l. ſalary	1 600
Secretary in perquiſites about 500l.	10,000
The other officers of government nearly in the ſame proportion, according to the extent of their duty.	
Now for the new Plan.	
Preſident, 6000l. equal to	300
Vice Preſident, no ſalary, but to have 5l. per day when he ſits in Council, which is about one-third leſs than the wages of a journeyman carpenter.	
The Chief Juſtice, 4000l. equal to	200
Puiſne Judges, 2000l. equal to	100
Secretary, 2000l. equal to	100
Attorney General, 1000l. equal to	50

The Delegates in Congreſs and the other officers of government in the like proportion—And this for the opulent and reſpectable State of Pennſylvania, and Philadelphia the metropolis of America, the ſeat of Congreſs, the reſidence of Embaſſadors, and the conflux of all ſtrangers of rank and conſequence. If it was poſſible to ſuppoſe a majority of the Houſe could adopt ſo mean, ſo contemptable a ſyſtem, the officers of government ought immediately to appeal to a juſt and generous people, and aſk their leave to diſgrace and diſhonour their ſtations, by the meanneſſes to which neceſſity would compel them, or gratify a malicious party by quitting their poſts, and effect what all their means have failed to do. Setting, alſo, a glorious example to future faction to diſturb government, deprive it of the ſervices of every man of midling or ſmall fortune, be his abilities or character what they may, and enable a ſett of lordly deſpots to rule the good people of Pennſylvania. There are one or two circumſtances that are almoſt too laughable to have a place in a ſerious eſſay. Quarter-maſters who have been adding field to field and farm to farm, gravely haranguing upon œconomy and frugality, and ſome jovial Members ſo far gone occaſionally in the Houſe, as to be ſcarcely able to ſtand without the aſſiſtance of their chairs, pathetically expreſſing their apprehenſions of introducing luxury and diſſipation, by giving high ſalaries to the officers of government. *Oh Tempora! Oh Moris!*

Compariſons ſometimes illuſtrate better than argument. By the Journals of Congreſs it appears, that from the month of January to the month of May, when prices were much more moderate than at preſent, the expences of the Preſident's houſhold were 8625l. (excluſive of the expence of horſes) which will be at the rate of 23,000l. per annum. Now let us turn to another claſs of men, who are, by no means thought to be overpaid, I mean the Gentlemen of the army, and compare them with the firſt Officers of the State, and I ſhall not go higher than a Colonel, who will receive (excluſive of half pay for life)

Subſiſtence 500 dollars per month	£ 2250
Servant paid, fed, and cloathed by the public, whoſe wages would be 25l. per month	300
Rations for two horſes at the preſent rate of horſe keeping	750
Complete ſuit of ſuperfine cloth	400
Linen	200
Hat	40
Articles furniſhed by the State, ſuch as ſpirit, tea, coffee, &c.	300
Pay	337 10
	£ 4577 10

Theſe are indeed melancholy eſtimates, but are they not true? And is it not ſhameful to hear nominal prices founded as though they bore ſome tolerable proportion to former rates. Nothing can be more juſt and reaſonable therefore, than to fix moderate ſalaries and fees, having relation to ſome ſtandard, ſuch as wheat, the ſtaple of the country, the price of which might be fixed by the grand juries at each county court, upon which a table of fees might be formed for the next quarter. The idea of its new depreciating the money is truly ridiculous, when every man knows, feels, and acknowledges it: But it would not do ſo, as they would ſtill be paid in the money *going* in a degree proportionate to their ſtations and ſervices. I have ſaid nothing of the ingratitude to men who have riſqued life and fortune in an eminent degree, becauſe the emoluments ſhould be annexed to the office not to the men. But ſurely, if ever men deſerved well of their country, theſe are they, who ſat in ſeats of juſtice and council, and performed other duties in the darkeſt times with fidelity and honour, while many who now talk very loud were hid in holes and corners.

SIDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Freemen, inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, That a meeting is propoſed on Saturday next, at the houſe of Jacob Neff, at 12 o'clock, upon buſineſs of importance.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

Cæcil County, State of Maryland, Sept. 9, 1779.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of this State have continued and amended an act, entituled "An act for the more effectual preventing foreſtalling and engroſſing, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned; and another act, entituled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, indian corn, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, peas, beans, oats, and other victuals," whereby the abovementioned articles are prohibited from being tranſported from this State into any other State, under penalty of One thouſand pounds and the forfeiture of the article or articles ſo tranſported, and for the more effectual executing ſaid acts, have conſtituted and appointed Henry Hollingſworth, Patrick Ewing, Edward Parker, Benjamin Breward, Jeremiah Baker, David Macky, and David Smith, as a Committee for ſaid county, as by the aforeſaid act will more fully appear, therefore all perſons are deſired to conform to ſaid act, as they muſt expect to anſwer for the contrary to the penal laws of the State.

And whereas the ſeveral Committees in the reſpective counties are authorized and required to open Subſcription for the borrowing money on Loan-Office Certificates, for the uſe of the United States, one half of the ſaid Subſcription to be paid on or before the firſt day of October next, and the other half on or before the firſt day of January next; the Committee therefore give notice, that they have now opened Books at the Head of Elk for the receiving Subſcriptions. *By Order of the Committe.*

¶ JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk.

WANTED,

A Journeyman SADDLETREE-MAKER,

SUCH an One will meet with the greateſt Encouragement, on Application to JOHN MEEM, at YORK-TOWN. *Sept.* 16, 1776. †

The higheſt current Price is given for Bills of Exchange on France, by

WIKOFF, SIDMAN and SMITH,

At their Store in Second-ſtreet, a few doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet (formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine)

Who have for Sale, a large Aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the approaching Seaſon. ‖ 1*m.*

To the INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS *and other* ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I again propoſe to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing general election, to ſucceed the preſent Sheriff after the time limited him by law be expired. I therefore again moſt humbly ſolicit and requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt in order to be on the return with him; which favour, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged by

Your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,

Sept. 17. ¶ WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS in the County of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks for the honour in voting me on the return for the Sheriff's office, at the laſt election in this county. As I mean to ſtand a Candidate for that Office at the election enſuing; your votes and intereſt will be greatfully acknowledged by, Gentlemen, your obliged humble ſervant,

Sept. 18, 1779. ¶ JOHN MARSHAL.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1779.

To the FREEMEN, Electors of the County of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour done me by your chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for ſome years paſt, entitles you to my moſt ſincere acknowledgements. But the preſent impaired ſtate of my health, together with the peculiar ſituation of my private affairs, renders it both difficult and inconvenient to ſerve longer in that ſtation. Therefore beg you will chuſe ſome other perſon at the enſuing election, for your Repreſentative, in place of, *Your moſt reſpectful and very humble ſervant,*

¶ SAMUEL SMITH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of LANCASTER County.

IN conſequence of the advice and encouragement which I have received from a number of my friends, I take this method of notifying you that I purpoſe to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing election. I hope therefore the intereſt of thoſe Gentlemen of my acquaintance, and others, electors of the ſaid county upon the occaſion, and have only to add, that I ſhould be happy in ſo ſignal a mark of their eſteem.

I am, GENTLEMEN, your moſt obedient, and moſt devoted, humble ſervant, THOMAS EDWARDS.

Lebanon, September 11, 1779. ¶

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away the 26th of Auguſt, 1779, from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, in New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named William Malice, this country born, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, near 18 years of age, a ſkunky well made lad, ſhort brown hair, round faced, black eyes, gliſſens much when he ſmiles, ſomething freckled, a cunning, ſmart active fellow; had on, and took with him, a round fine hat, a fine ſhirt and two coarſe ones, two pair of trowſers, a brown coattee, a lightiſh coloured upper jacket, and under ditto without ſleeves, a greeniſh caſt jean breeches, mended on the knees, paleiſh, ribbed worſted ſtockings, and good ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid lad, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES HINCHMAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Congreſs I preſume from an apprehenſion that I was largely indebted to the United States, on the 10th of June laſt was pleaſed to paſs the following reſolve, viz. The Committee on the Treaſury having reported, that in obedience to the order of Congreſs, they have referred the accounts of General Count Pulaſki's Legion, to the Auditors of accounts for the main army, that for want of regularity in keeping theſe accounts, and of proper vouchers agreeably to the direction of Congreſs and the Board of Treaſury. Auditor Johnſton has reported to them, that it is impracticable to ſettle the ſaid accounts, as appears from his report and remarks accompanying their reports.

Reſolved, That the Commencing Officer of the detachment of the army ſerving in South-Carolina, and Georgia, be authoriſed to appoint a Pay-maſter for the ſaid Legion, and that Captain Baldeſqui the preſent Pay-maſter be detained until he ſhall have produced competent vouchers, and ſettled the accounts of the ſaid Legion.

Conſcious of my innocence and ability to render a juſt account of all the public monies which ever came into my hands, I regreted extremely that ſuch an implied ſtigma on my character ſhould appear in their journals and be publiſhed as it was in the newſpapers to the world; but I choſe to be ſilent, till an examination of my accounts ſhould demonſtrate their truth and my integrity. And now, to efface any impreſſions which the ſaid reſolve may have unfortunately made to my diſadvantage, I beg leave to lay before the public the report of the auditors on my accounts, which is as follows, viz.

This is to certify that Captain Joſeph Baldiſqui, Pay-maſter to General Count Pulaſki's Legion, has ſettled his account with this Office, as Pay-maſter aforeſaid, to the firſt of March laſt,* in which he credits the United States with the ſum of Forty-three thouſand five hundred Dollars, received at ſundry times from the Board of War, on which there appears a balance of One thouſand two hundred and ſix Dollars 21-90ths due to him, for which a warrant is granted, No.

Auditor's Office, Weſt-Point, Auguſt 24, 1779.

Under-Signed JAMES JOHNSTON, JOSEPH HOWEL, jun.
Auditors of accounts main army.

* I have received no public money ſince that time.

Philadelphia, September 20, 1779. ‖

J. BALDISQUI, Captain and Pay-maſter to General Count PULASKI's Legion.

September 20, 1779.

STRAYED away, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, living in Paſſyunk Townſhip, in the Five Mile Round, a Sorrel MARE and COLT, branded A. G. her hind Feet white and a white Snip on her Noſe, the Colt having one Ring Eye, white down from his Eyes, his four Feet white. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and Colt, and brings them to the King of Pruſſia in Market-ſtreet, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have a Reward of THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by ADAM CARRET. ¶

THE Gentleman who borrowed a dark DRAB coloured GREAT COAT, the collar lined with Velvet, marked R. C. under the Cape, of the Subſcriber, ſome time ago, is requeſted to return it, to ROBERT CORREY, junior.

Auguſt 20, 1779. ¶

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SCHOOL will be opened on the First of October next, under the Care of the Subscriber, by whom due Attention will be given, that the following Things be accurately taught, viz. English Grammar, the Latin and Greek Languages, together with some useful Branches of the Mathematicks. The Neighbourhood is agreeable and very healthy; where convenient Lodgings may be provided, on reasonable Terms.

Sept. 9, 1779. ¶ WILLIAM FOSTER.

Head Chester River, Kent County, State of Maryland, Sept. 9, 1779.

WANTED,

A PERSON that understands the FULLING Business compleat, and can come well recommended, will meet with genered Encouragement, by applying to the subscriber. JOHN RAWLINGS. ¶

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your Votes, and placing me on the Return for the Sheriff's Office at the last General Election, and take this usual Method of requesting the like Favour at the ensuing Election, which will be held in grateful Remembrance, by *Your most obedient Servant*,

¶ JAMES CLAYPOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the Borough and County of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your former Favours, I offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing Election, as the present Sheriff's Term, agreeable to Law, then expires, which, if it should be agreeable to make use of my Name, in your Ticket for that Purpose, will be gratefully acknowledged by

‖4 w. Yours, CHARLES DILWORTH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN of Northampton County,

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the honour you have done me, in electing me one of your Representatives in Assembly for these two years past. If you should incline to elect me again, the imperfect state of my health forbids my undertaking so weighty a charge any longer; I therefore think it my duty to inform you, that I cannot serve you. I am, Gentlemen, with the utmost respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

¶ WILLIAM M'FARREN.

A TANNER and CURRIER,

EITHER with or without a Family, who can be well recommended for Honesty and Sobriety, and will undertake the Management of a Tanyard, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to THOMAS MAYBURY or ISAAC POTTS, in Potts-Town. *Potts-Town*, 9 *Mo.* 11, 1779. ‖5w.

Red-Lion, Uwchland Township, Chester County, Sept. 11, 1779.

TAKEN up as a STRAY, a large dark roan MARE, supposed to be three or four years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ WILLIAM CLAYTON.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, last night, from the subscriber, near Wilmington, New-Castle county, a large BAY MARE, seven years old, 15 hands high, paces a travel, trots and canters slow, slack of courage, branded on the near shoulder TB, shod before, has a star in her forehead, her off hind foot white above the hoof, a wart on the off side of her head, below her eyes, and another wart the inside of her thigh, her mane inclines to both sides of her neck, and she is in good order. Any person securing the mare and thief, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars, and reasonable charges, for the mare, paid by

Sept. 12, 1779. ‖ THOMAS BABB.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, two very valuable HORSES, on the night of the seventh instant, the one a bay horse, about nine years old, high carriaged, branded with A.R.S. in a triangle, on the near thigh, with a star in his forehead, a very short dock, with but little hair on, something better than 14 hands high, paces and trots, shod before; the other a pale brown, about 15 hands high, well built every way, 4 years old last spring, neither brand nor ear-mark, he has a little white on his near hind foot by his hoof, paces and trots, his fore feet was much worn for want of shoes, no shoes on when stolen; the colour, brands, and marks are described as near as I can at present. Whoever takes up the thief or thieves and horses, shall have the above reward, so that the thieves be brought to justice and I may get the horses again, or Fifty Dollars for each horse, and for the thief or thieves One Hundred Dollars, besides all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN NAYLOR.

September 10, 1779. ¶

Darby Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, Sept. 6, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or SOLEN from the subscriber, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, about 14½ hands high, with a white star in his forehead, white on both hind feet, rather most on the near one, he trots and canters, and when rode slow paces a little some times, rather slack of courage, and thin of flesh. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and for the horse only One Hundred Dollars, paid by

¶ SAMUEL SMITH.

††† Throw the rein over his neck, and take up the near fore leg and take hold of the off rein, draw it tight and bid him lie down, he will lie down on one side; he resembles something of a stone horse, being cut a few months ago.

Easton, Northampton County, Sept. 13, 1779.

COMMITTED to this Gaol, the 8th Inst. WILLIAM SISKO, a Mulatto, who says he belongs to James Byers, living in Paxton Townsnip, Lancaster County. His Master is therefore desired to come, pay the Charges, and take him away.

¶ PETER EHLER, Gaoler.

FOR RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

THE Schooner *HUMMINGBIRD*, will ply constantly from *Richmond*, on *James River*, to the *Head of Elk*; she is a new *Virginia* built Boat, a prime sailer, and well accommodated for Passengers: Any Passengers or Goods for *Norfolk*, *Portsmouth*, *Petersburg*, *Richmond*, or the Parts of *Virginia* convenient to her Passage, shall be transported with Care and Attention. For Terms, apply to Mr. JAMES MARSDEN, of *Richmond*; Capt. JOHN HAGUE, on board; or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in *Philadelphia*, by whom Goods will be received for said Schooner.

Best James-River Mountain Tobacco, Pitt Coals, &c. sold by

Sept. 13, 1779. ‖ LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

THE Young Clerk's Vade Mecum, or compleat Law-Tutor; containing a variety of the most useful precedents, of articles of agreement, bonds, bills, releases, letters of attorney, &c. &c. with a large collection of precedents, relating to the OFFICE OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Likewise, Judge Foster's Reports, with his Discourses on CROWN CASES.----*May be had at* BELL's *BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia*,

Where also may now be had, English Bibles of various kinds; English Dictionaries; French and English Dictionaries; West-India Pilots; Seaman's Daily Assistants; DILWORTH's Spelling-Books by the Dozen, or Gross, at a lower rate than half price, when compared with what is at present the price of printing paper. †

N. B. Said *Bell* gives ready money for old or new Books.

Hilltown Township, Bucks County, Sept. 9, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, last night, a likely STONE COLT, of a dark brown colour, two years old last spring, is about 14½ hands high, has a large head and a blaze in his face, is long docked and has a switch tail, one hind foot is white, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures the said Colt, so that the owner may have him again, shall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by GRACE MATHIAS. ¶

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the farm of the subscriber, near the Falls of Schuylkill, last night, the four following HORSES, viz.

One pair of bay horses, about 15 hands high, the one a very light bay, trots so close as to strike, with black mane, tail and legs, about nine years old; the other a brighter bay, very square built, paces a little, and is six years old, full 15 hands high.

One bright bay, about 14 hands high, with a very white star in his forehead, goes lame with the near hind foot, and is branded on that buttock H. S. a natural trotter, about eight years old.

One half-blooded brown horse, with a switch tail, a small blaze down his forehead, trots very genteely, near 15 hands high, and between four and five years old.

Whoever restores these horses, if strayed, shall receive *Twenty Dollars* for each, but if stolen, and they are returned with the thief, or thieves, shall receive *One Hundred Dollars* for each, and all charges paid by THOMAS BOND, jun.

The Spring-House on said farm was broke open on Thursday night last, and robbed particularly of a large brass kettle that would contain from 20 to 30 gallons; whoever returns said kettle, shall receive *One Hundred Dollars* reward, and no questions asked. *Belle-Air, Monday, Sept.* 5, 1779. †

JOHN BENEZET

CONTINUES to give the highest current Price for Bills on the Commissioners at Paris, for Interest due on Loan-Office Certificates; he has for Sale a Quantity of Opium; also a Bill upon Accomack, for 3733 *l.* Virginia currency. §

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

A fresh Assortment, just opened, and to be sold reasonable, by

SHARP DELANY,

At Boerhaave's Head, the Corner of Walnut and Second-Streets,

Amongst which are the following----

BEST Peruvian bark; jalap; rhubarb; camphor; ipecacuanha; antimony; sulphur; sena; opium; glauber salts, Epsom ditto; cream of tartar; Roman vitriol; balsam. capivi; myrrh; salt petre; præcipitat. rub. præcipitat. alb. mercur. dulcis; Æthiops miner. resina jalapii; resina scammon; sal veget; sal centaur; kermes mineral; antimon. diaphor. pulv. cornachin. theriac. venet; confect. de hyacinth, &c.

Medicine chests of different sizes, with plain and useful directions, for ships, &c. may be had as above, and most kinds of patent Medicines. †

State of Maryland, Queen-Anne's County, August 19. 1779.

CHESTER-MILL RACES.

TO be RUN for, over Tun Bridge Course, near Chester-Mill, on Monday, the 7th day of October next, a Purse of Five Hundred Pounds, by any horse, mare, or gelding, the four mile heats; aged horses carrying ten stone, six years old nine stone four pounds; five years, 8 stone 8 pounds; four years, 7 stone 12 pounds.

On the day following will be run for, over the same course, a Purse of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, the two mile heats, full bred horses aged carrying 11 stone, deducting for deficiency of blood and age, agreeable to the rules of racing, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

Also on the next day will be run for, over the aforesaid course, on the same terms as the preceding day, a Purse of One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, the winning horses the preceding days excepted.

Horses to be entered with the subscriber, on Wednesday preceding the first day's race, and the day preceding each race after, paying for the first day's entrance Twenty-five Pounds; for the second, Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings; for the third, Six Pounds Five Shillings, or double at the post.

Proper Judges will be appointed to decide all matters, agreeable to the rules of racing.

Certificates of the blood and age of each horse, properly attested, will be required.

Convenient Stages will be erected for Ladies and Gentlemen, and necessary accommodations provided, by their obedient humble servant, ELIJAH MINOR. ‖

Northampton County, in Pennsylvania, Easton, August 28, 1779.

COMMITTED to the gaol of the said county, on the 26th instant, two certain Negroe men, who answer particularly to the advertisement signed by Michael Gretter and Robert Gamble (of two Negroes who ran away, purchased of an agent appointed by Doctor Mills of Carolina) published in the Pennsylvania Gazette the 30th of June last, No. 2559. Their masters are requested to come, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ PETER EALER, Gaoler.

Falls Township, Bucks County, August 28, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, the 7th day of March, a certain JAMES WAYMEN, an Englishman, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a sandy complexion; had on, when he went away, a coarse kersey jacket, broadcloth waistcoat and breeches, worsted stockings, plated buckles in his shoes. Whoever will bring the above person to the subscriber, or confine him in any goal within forty miles of this place, so that he may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN MILNOR. ¶

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN the night of the 26th of August last, a bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, 14½ hands high, a star in his forehead, one of his hind feet white, and branded on one of his flanks with a kind of a K. Whoever brings said Horse to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid. W. WILL. †

TO BE SOLD,

THE SHALLOP *NANCY*, will carry about 200 Barrels. Enquire of EDWARD ALMOND, in Prune-street, near the Chapel. ¶

Lebanon, August 26, 1779.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I OBSERVE in Colonel Ethan Allen's narrative, &c. my name mentioned, in such a manner as plainly indicates the very unfriendly intentions of the writer.---He asserts that, being a prisoner at New-York, I "gave out that the country was most universally submitting to the English king's authority, and that there would be little or no opposition to Great-Britain."--I deny that ever I had any conversation with Colonel Ethan Allen; nor am I conscious of having mentioned, to any other person, a sentence which might tend to convey such ideas.---He observes further, that "from my conduct, the officers were apprehensive that I was a knave, at least I was esteemed so by most of them." Dark insinuations have sometimes effected that, which facts liable to be contradicted have failed of: I hope, however, so much of the public's favour, that they will not decide upon my conduct, until they become acquainted with the particular circumstance (for it cannot be the "feasting with General de Heister,") to which the writer alludes.---To shew the improbability of my being "esteemed as a knave by most of the officers,"---I have the happiness of informing the public, that I have since frequently been in company with many of the gentlemen who were prisoners with me at New-York, who I am certain would not degrade themselves by associating with a person whom they considered in that point of view. NICHOLAS HOUSEGGAR.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A PLANTATION situated in Red Lyon hundred, New-Castle county, state of Delaware, 7 miles from Christiana Bridge, 5 from Hamburgh, 3 from Port-Penn, 12 from the Head of Elk, 2 from two merchant mills, and 3 from three different places of worship; adjoining lands of Mr. Anthony Dushane and others; containing 234 acres of land, 80 whereof is marsh and maple swamp, well banked, and the greatest part drained and fit for grass; one hundred acres of land cleared and divided into five fields, with water in each field; the land and marsh is very good, and well calculated for either grazing or farming; 54 acres of woodland well-timbered. There are on said premises a frame dwelling-house, kitchen, granary, barn, stables, and other outhouses in tolerable repair, a small apple and peach orchard, and a well of excellent water walled with brick. Said place is beautifully situated between St. George's Creek bounding on the south, and Dragon Run on the north, the meadow grounds lying on said creeks, with the upland between. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, and have a view of the lands, by applying to the subscriber, in Cæcil county, near the Head of Elk.

ISAAC THOMAS.

N.B. If the above place is not sold before the 24th of September inst. it will be sold on that day at Public Vendue on the premises. ¶ I. T.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1779.

One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, this morning, the house of the subscriber, living in Moravian-Alley, and stolen one silver watch, with a china face, maker's name George Street, No. 3430, also one striped and spotted laylock gown. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, so that the owner may get the goods again, shall have the above reward, and for the goods only One Hundred Dollars, paid by WILLIAM DAWES, living in the above place. ¶

Springfield Township, Bucks County, August 23, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night or in the morning of the 20th instant, a sorrel Mare, about 11 or 12 years old, about 15 hands high, has a brand on the near side, but the letters very dark, has a white mane and tail, newly shod before, and only one shoe on her hind feet. When she paces or trots, goes very tender on her fore feet, and on her hind feet walks crooked, so that she wears out the outsides of the irons first. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her, so that the owner may get her again, shall have Thirty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

† ABRAHAM FUNK.

August 26. 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN last night, out of the pasture of the subscriber near this city, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, a star in his forehead, a switch tail, his mane wore with the collar, no brand that can be remembered, was shod all round, when hard travelled will rub the skin off his fore pastern joints. Any person apprehending the horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse, shall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horse only, paid by

‡ JOHN LITTLE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Mountbethel township, Northampton county, about the 18th of June last, a sorrel roan HORSE, without either brand or ear-mark, with a bald face, and white eyes, a natural trotter, about 13½ hands high, and about five years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. If said horse is not owned by the first of January, he will be sold for his cost. JOHN HUTCHINSON. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to those indebted unto the estate of MICHAEL STADDLEMAN, deceased, either on book or for goods bought at vendue, that the Administrators propose to attend at the house of JACOB WAGGONER, on the sixth and seventh days of September next, from one o'clock till seven each day; where all those are desired to attend and pay off their respective balances, to save further cost. Those that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in, properly attested, that they may be paid. EDWARD JONES, and JOHN JONES, Administrators. ¶

Lancaster, August 14, 1779.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 20th June last, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, something pitted with the small-pox; his dress when he went off is uncertain, as he took sundry clothes with him, amongst which are, two coats, a light saggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and striped linen, a pair of new buckskin breeches, several pair of old striped and 2 pair of tow trowsers, 3 pair of stockings, 3 good shirts, and a round hat. Said Negroe is this country born, and talks the English and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the saddler's trade, is a shrewd cunning fellow, and will if possible procure a pass, probably change his name, and endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the night of the 26th of August last, a black GELDING, four years old, shod all round, his hind feet and one fore foot white, the other black, trots, paces and hand-gallops. Whoever takes up said Gelding and brings him to me, or gives information, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN EGNER, living in Long Swamp, Bucks county. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.